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BOY SCOUTS: UNDER FIRE —AND FIRING BACK

Even as it changes its programs to keep up with the times, the nation's biggest youth charity is assailed on many fronts

By KRISTIN A. GOSS

IRVING, TEX.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA—long the symbol of wholesome American values—has become one of the nation's most controversial charities.

At the root of the trouble: The 82-year-old organization's struggle to keep up with the times while not abandoning tradition.

Over the past decade, the 5.4-million-member Boy Scouts organization has marshaled its forces to tackle some of the grittiest problems modern society presents to kids: poverty, sexual abuse, drugs, and the breakdown of the family.

At the same time, the organization has come under unprecedented attack for what critics charge amounts to old-fashioned intolerance. The criticism has focused on the Scouts' exclusion of atheists, homosexuals, and girls.

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Members of a Boy Scout den in Berkeley, Cal., hope to earn citizenship awards by protesting the Scouts' exclusion of homosexuals and agnostics. "We just thought that it wasn't fair," says one den member.

The debate over who can be a Scout is as much about the tensions of a rapidly changing society as it is about the Boy Scouts. Perhaps surprisingly, the charity has found itself acting as a lightning rod for some of the most divisive issues of our time: tolerance and diversity, gay rights, the separation of church and state, and the sometimes-competing interests of public policy and private rights.

The Scouts organization has also been sharply criticized in court and in the press for waiting too long to admit to, and confront, child sexual abuse within its ranks. Though molestation infects churches, schools, and other youth groups, the Boy Scouts organization has drawn the harshest fire.

But even the group's strongest critics agree with its supporters on one point: Boy Scouts provides one of the best programs for the moral, psychological, and physical development of young people ever devised.

"While the organization has 19th-century values, at the end of the 20th century people are nostalgic for those values—of duty, loyalty, community, selflessness, altruism," says Jay Mechling, a professor of American studies at the University of California at Davis, an expert on the Boy Scouts, and a former Scout himself. "All these things that helped develop the rationale for the formation of Boy Scouts, America in the 90's is resuming that conversation."

60 Million Kids Since 1910

Since its founding in 1910, the Boy Scouts of America has enrolled 60 million kids in its programs, including many who would go on to fame and fortune—Hank Aaron, Gerald Ford, H. Ross Perot, and Steven Spielberg, to name a few.

Today, says Ben H. Love, Chief Scout Executive at the group's Irving, Tex., headquarters, "We are more convinced than ever that we're making the difference in the lives of young people that belong to the Boy Scouts of America, with a code of ethics and a value system that's unequaled anywhere else in this country."

But that code of values, unchanged since the

Continued on Page 26

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CHRONICLE CHART BY JODI GRAGNANI

Education Leads in Grants

Education received the largest share of foundation funds in 1990, according to the Foundation Center's latest *Grants Index*. See story and charts on Pages 14 and 15.

Evaluating a Foundation

The Northwest Area Foundation has undergone one of the most comprehensive evaluations ever by a foundation. Now it's starting to make changes. Story on Page 6.

A complete guide to this issue appears on Page 3.

WHAT'S IN THIS ISSUE

A guide for the busy reader

Volume IV, Number 6

About Fund Raising

23 Pledges to United Way are up about 3 per cent so far this year. That's barely enough to stay ahead of inflation, and the relatively small increase may cause problems for charities that rely heavily on such donations.

23 Errol Copilevitz, the lawyer behind many challenges to state fund-raising regulations, says his aim is to preserve the First Amendment rights of charities.

24 Some women's groups say they are getting more donations because of the strong feelings generated by the Clarence Thomas confirmation hearings.

25 The Donor Research Institute, a non-profit that helped charities determine which of their donors might be able to make large gifts, has suspended operations temporarily.

25 The organization that represents hospital fund raisers will go ahead with a meeting in New Orleans, despite objections by some members concerned about Louisiana's abortion law.

25 A public-radio station used an old car to win donations (Ideas).

About Children and Education

1 In the last decade, the Boy Scouts organization has tackled some of the most difficult problems—from drugs to child abuse—that confront the nation's youth. But even as its popularity is on the rise, the nation's biggest youth charity is under attack on several fronts.

7 Community foundations, United Ways, and a broad array of other non-profits have formed three national coalitions to work for better conditions for children in up to 200 cities.

15 Officials of the New American Schools Development Corporation say their efforts to raise private money to reform education will not be set back by the resignation of the group's president.

About Managing Non-Profits

31 The American Red Cross, which has already instituted cost-cutting measures to stave off a deficit, faces more cuts next year.

33 A new fund to support research on the non-profit world has made its first grants.

31 Three board members of a Los Angeles charity have resigned in a dispute over composition of the board.

31 An organization that provided computer help to non-profits has shut down.

39 Non-profits should welcome the IRS's recent ruling on taxation of corporate support of football bowl games, says columnist Leslie Lenkowsky (Opinion).

37 Reports on charities by the National Charities Information Bureau.

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Evaluating the Northwest Area Foundation 6

About Company Giving

12 Apple Computer is giving computer equipment to small environmental groups.

12 Most small-business owners say they give money to charity.

12 The General Electric Company has dropped its support for a National Audubon Society television series.

12 Mutual of New York has announced changes in its grants program.

About Foundations

6 The Northwest Area Foundation has completed one of the most extensive evaluations ever undertaken by a major grant maker.

8 The Ford Foundation, which pioneered program-related investments, says in a new report that the technique works best when it's closely integrated with grants programs.

12 The W. K. Kellogg Foundation gave away 24 per cent more money last year than in the year before.

12 A new organization, supported by the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations, has announced its first grants to fight poverty and racism.

12 Two organizations of grant makers have pulled their meetings out of Miami because of a black-led boycott.

12 Former Ford Foundation officials have formed their own organization.

13 Three major foundations have moved their offices.

14 Foundations made more large grants in 1990 than they did the year before.

About Volunteers

12 Three-fourths of accountants say they do volunteer work for charities, much of it by providing free financial services.

25 A survey by a Canadian group has identified the best way to recruit volunteers among people over age 55: ask them (Ideas).

8 Points of Light 636 to 659 were named by the Bush Administration.

About Community Development

16 Non-profits that work to promote development in low-income communities are multiplying and drawing increased support.

About International Philanthropy

9 Many American non-profits are mobilizing to respond to the breakup of the Soviet Union.

31 One international-relief group, Save the Children, has sued another, Feed the Children, for infringement of trademark rights.

31 A new organization of European consultants to non-profits has adopted an ethics code.

38 Americans are often naïve about the motives behind Japanese philanthropy, says a *Business Week* editor (My View).

Also in This Issue

37 **Tax Watch:** News is expected soon on rules for giving by multinational corporations; an IRS ruling on corporate support of football-bowl games worries non-profits; new corporate-tax-reform proposals may affect non-profits; hearings are planned on gifts of appreciated property; and other news.

30 **Press Clippings:** Peter Drucker in *The Wall Street Journal* on why society should help non-profits, *The American Spectator* on the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, and an *Inc.* award to a foundation that helps entrepreneurs.

34 **Books:** A summary of *A Tradition of Choice: Planned Parenthood at 75* and listings of other new books.

38 **Letters** on on-the-job fund raising, proposed new standards for counting gifts, the former president of the American Foundation for AIDS Research, and life-insurance gifts.

36 **Awards:** Honors for people and organizations in philanthropy.

Correction

Due to a miscalculation by the Capital Campaign Reporting Advisory Group, a draft report on proposed campaign accounting rules contained an error (*The Chronicle*, December 3). The report should have said that a $100,000 pledge through the will of a 65-year-old male, after being discounted according to a proposed formula, would be reported as a campaign commitment of $48,158.

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Grants from Large Foundations, 1990

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

By Subject

	Amount	Pct.	Number	Pct.
Arts and culture				
Policy, management, and information	$7,210	0.2%	124	0.2%
Arts—multipurpose	56,109	1.3	805	1.4
Museum activities	191,635	4.3	1,900	3.3
Media and communications	69,461	1.6	972	1.7
Architecture and visual arts	15,405	0.3	251	0.4
Performing arts	214,653	4.8	3,792	6.6
Humanities	38,650	0.9	438	0.8
Historic preservation	37,056	0.8	570	1.0
Other	8,864	0.2	201	0.3
Total arts and culture	**$639,072**	**14.3%**	**9,053**	**15.8%**
Education				
Policy, management, and information	23,366	0.5	207	0.4
Elementary and secondary	174,642	3.9	2,637	4.6
Vocational and technical	3,174	0.1	70	0.1
Higher education	463,963	10.4	5,541	9.6
Graduate and professional	299,451	6.7	2,550	4.4
Adult and continuing	10,002	0.2	224	0.4
Library science and libraries	89,143	2.0	613	1.1
Student services	20,728	0.5	304	0.5
Educational services	65,809	1.5	1,173	2.0
Total education	**$1,150,278**	**25.7%**	**13,319**	**23.2%**
Environment and animals				
Environment	172,929	3.9	2,180	3.8
Animals and wildlife	35,182	0.8	403	0.7
Total environment and animals	**$208,111**	**4.7%**	**2,583**	**4.5%**
Health				
General and rehabilitative	425,745	9.5	4,077	7.1
Policy, management, and information	16,912	0.4	184	0.3
Medical research	180,042	4.0	1,201	2.1
Hospitals and medical care	269,290	6.0	2,526	4.4
Reproductive health care	49,164	1.1	520	0.9
Public health	32,927	0.7	327	0.6
Mental health	94,629	2.1	1,020	1.8
Specific diseases	51,163	1.1	977	1.7
Other	67,452	1.5	520	0.9
Total health	**$781,579**	**16.8%**	**7,275**	**12.7%**

	Amount	Pct.	Number	Pct.
Human services				
Crime, justice, and legal services	$54,686	1.2%	955	1.7%
Employment	44,690	1.0	995	1.7
Food, nutrition, and agriculture	34,869	0.8	624	1.1
Housing and shelter	58,044	1.3	1,048	1.8
Safety and disaster relief	13,814	0.3	238	0.4
Recreation and sports	48,740	1.1	802	1.4
Youth development	70,211	1.6	1,375	2.4
Human services—multipurpose	320,409	7.2	6,323	11.0
Total human services	**$645,462**	**14.4%**	**12,360**	**21.5%**
International affairs, development, peace, and human rights	**$140,414**	**3.1%**	**$1,622**	**2.8%**
Public and social benefit				
Civil rights and social action	44,258	1.0	889	1.5
Community improvement and development	330,023	7.4	4,206	7.3
Philanthropy and volunteerism	35,857	0.8	368	0.6
Public affairs	81,002	1.8	1,186	2.1
Total public and social benefit	**$491,140**	**11.0%**	**6,649**	**11.6%**
Science and technology				
Policy, management, and information	1,642	0.0	28	0.0
General science	77,621	1.7	527	0.9
Physical science	45,584	1.0	658	1.1
Technology	39,324	0.9	496	0.9
Life science	58,608	1.3	365	0.6
Total science and technology	**$222,688**	**5.0%**	**2,074**	**3.6%**
Social sciences				
Social science and economics	72,249	1.6	642	1.1
Interdisciplinary/other	61,246	1.4	407	0.7
Total social sciences	**$133,495**	**3.0%**	**1,049**	**1.8%**
Religion	**$85,113**	**1.9%**	**$1,238**	**2.2%**
Other	**$7,242**	**0.2%**	**$221**	**0.4%**
Total grants	**$4,474,592**	**100%**	**57,443**	**100%**

Note: Due to rounding, figures may not add up

By Type of Recipient

	Amount	Pct.	Number	Pct.
Animal-specific agencies	$41,955	0.9%	381	0.7%
Arts and humanities organizations	92,258	2.1	1,661	2.9
Churches and temples	93,449	2.1	1,511	2.6
Civil-rights groups	47,223	1.1	920	1.6
Community improvement organizations	151,216	3.4	2,630	4.6
Disease-specific health associations	33,580	0.8	767	1.3
Educational institutions	1,733,020	38.7	17,766	30.9
Colleges and universities	1,255,115	28.0	10,953	19.1
Educational support agencies	177,030	4.0	2,538	4.4
Graduate schools	106,229	2.4	940	1.6
Junior and community colleges	18,873	0.4	347	0.6
Libraries	32,742	0.7	365	0.6
Schools	143,022	3.2	2,623	4.6
Environmental agencies	135,389	3.0	1,824	3.2
Federated funds	196,156	4.4	1,961	3.4
Government agencies	109,297	2.4	1,124	2.0
Hospitals and medical-care facilities	300,053	6.7	3,050	5.3
Human-service agencies	471,823	10.5	9,689	16.9

	Amount	Pct.	Number	Pct.
Information and public-education centers	$19,774	0.4%	330	0.6%
International organizations	115,892	2.6	1,523	2.7
Media organizations	67,163	1.5	849	1.5
Medical-research organizations	53,334	1.2	456	0.8
Mental-health agencies	51,824	1.2	797	1.4
Museums and historical societies	277,224	6.2	2,832	4.9
Performing-arts groups	188,060	4.2	3,443	6.0
Philanthropic organizations	26,569	0.6	408	0.7
Professional societies and associations	192,878	4.3	3,028	5.3
Public-administration agencies	97,490	2.2	1,017	1.8
Public, general health organizations	62,640	1.4	887	1.5
Public-policy institutes	93,568	2.1	962	1.7
Recreation organizations	25,364	0.6	488	0.8
Research institutes	111,919	2.5	978	1.7
Science organizations	60,656	1.4	557	1.0
Social-science organizations	50,042	1.1	425	0.7
Technical-assistance centers	66,724	1.5	1,151	2.0
Volunteer bureaus	4,790	0.1	157	0.3
Youth-development organizations	70,155	1.6	1,344	2.3

Note: Grants may support multiple recipient types, i.e., a university library, and would thereby be counted twice

By Type of Support

	Amount	Pct.	Number	Pct.	Average dollar value of grant
General support	$553,096	12.4%	7,602	13.2%	$72,916
General/operating	527,721	11.8	7,320	12.7	72,093
Annual campaigns	25,375	0.6	282	0.5	89,982
Capital support	1,110,340	24.8	7,991	13.9	138,948
Capital campaigns	164,933	3.7	1,113	1.9	148,188
Building and renovation	540,822	12.1	3,854	6.7	140,327
Equipment	101,238	2.3	1,367	2.4	74,059
Computer systems and equipment	41,120	0.9	469	0.9	84,090
Land acquisition	26,136	0.6	110	0.2	237,600
Endowments	186,609	4.2	830	1.4	224,830
Debt reduction	21,518	0.5	96	0.2	224,446
Collections acquisition*	27,965	0.6	133	0.2	210,263
Program support	1,774,200	39.7	21,760	37.9	81,536
Program development	1,361,730	30.4	17,097	29.8	79,647
Conferences/seminars	48,796	1.1	985	1.7	80,569
Faculty/staff development	65,539	1.5	686	1.2	95,538
Professorships	41,370	0.9	164	0.3	252,256
Film, video, and radio	36,303	0.8	345	0.6	105,226

	Amount	Pct.	Number	Pct.	Average dollar value of grant
Program support, cont.					
Publication	$35,263	0.8%	681	1.2%	$51,781
Seed money	118,721	2.7	930	1.6	127,657
Curriculum development*	28,693	0.6	223	0.4	128,668
Performance/productions	17,252	0.4	397	0.7	43,471
Exhibitions*	20,528	0.5	272	0.5	75,471
Research	473,958	10.6	3,256	5.7	145,564
Student aid funds	251,568	5.6	2,873	5.0	87,570
Student aid—general	15,108	0.3	221	0.4	68,362
Fellowships	121,891	2.7	927	1.6	131,490
Internships	12,608	0.3	173	0.3	72,879
Scholarships	101,961	2.3	1,552	2.7	65,709
Other					
Technical assistance	53,223	1.2	612	1.1	86,966
Emergency funds	615	0.0	17	0.0	36,176
Not specified	968,841	21.6	17,461	30.4	55,485
Qualifying support					
Continuing	921,663	20.6	11,371	19.8	81,054
Matching or challenge	154,079	3.4	1,021	1.8	150,910

* Types of support tracked for the first time in 1990 data

Study Finds More Big Grants by Foundations

Foundations are awarding more and more large grants and fewer restricted ones, according to a new report by the Foundation Center.

Many of the biggest awards went to colleges and universities, which helped education get a larger slice of the grants pie in 1990, the report said. Education's gain meant smaller portions for health and human-services agencies.

Those findings are reported in the 1992 edition of *The Foundation Grants Index*, which covers grants made in 1990.

One reason education fared so well is that many more foundations' grants were included in the new edition of the index than in previous editions. This year's report includes grants from 832 foundations, almost double the 472 philanthropies indexed last year. Many of the new listings are drawn from corporate and mid-sized foundations, which traditionally have supported education.

The 1992 index reports over 57,400 grants, up 24 per cent from a year earlier; those grants have a total value of nearly $4.5-billion—a 37-per-cent increase.

Although that growth made it hard to draw direct comparisons between this year's grant patterns and last year's, Loren Renz, the Foundation Center's director of research, identified these trends:

More large grants. Foundations awarded 44 grants of $5-million or more in 1990, up from 30 such grants a year earlier, and 104 grants of $2.5-million or more, up from 85 in 1989.

Fewer grants for specific programs. Reversing an earlier trend, the amount of grants going to support specific programs dropped to 39.7 per cent, down from 46.6 per cent a year earlier. Grants for general operating support rose from 11.3 per cent to 12.4 per cent and endowment grants increased from 3.9 per cent to 4.2 per cent.

More grants to education. Education received nearly 26 per cent of grant dollars in 1990, up from 22.2 per cent a year earlier. Most of that gain came at the expense of grants for health, which dropped from 17.3 per cent of grant dollars in 1989 to 16.8 per cent in 1990, and human services, which dropped from 15.2 per cent to 14.4 per cent.

Fewer grants to combat AIDS. Foundations reported about $30-million in grants for AIDS prevention, treatment, and research, down sharply from the $42-million given a year earlier.

More grants for Eastern Europe. Foundations gave $36-million for projects in Eastern Europe, up from $25-million a year earlier. Six million of that went directly to nonprofits in those countries, rather than through U.S. intermediaries, up from $1.5-million in 1989.

Copies of *The Foundation Grants Index, 1992*, are available for $125 plus $4.50 for postage and handling from the Foundation Center, 79 Fifth Avenue, New York 10003, or call (800) 424-9836.

—ANNE LOWREY BAILEY

Foundation Grants of $6 Million and Over, 1990

Recipient	Foundation	Amount	Purpose
Northwestern University	Robert R. McCormick Tribune Foundation	$30,000,000	For construction of McCormick School of Engineering and Applied Sciences
New York Hospital–Cornell Medical Center	Starr Foundation	25,000,000	For construction of new wing
Environmental Preservation Support Trust	Henry P. Kendall Foundation	13,161,131	Gift in form of stock
Transitional Learning Community of Galveston	Moody Foundation	11,832,739	For operating support of the programs in brain injury treatment and research
Indiana University Foundation	Lilly Endowment	11,386,986	For start-up of Center on Philanthropy
United Way of Indiana	Lilly Endowment	10,956,334	For capacity-building program to strengthen local United Ways
Brandeis University	Benjamin Volen Charitable Trust	10,461,519	For general support
Laureate Mental Health Corporation	William K. Warren Foundation	10,000,000	For continued support
Yale University	Henry Luce Foundation	10,000,000	For Luce International Center
Rand Corporation	Lilly Endowment	10,000,000	To establish Institute on Education and Training
Nature Conservancy	Mildred Andrews Fund	10,000,000	For general support
University of Pennsylvania	Annenberg Foundation	9,020,000	For School of Communications
Indiana State Symphony Society	Lilly Endowment	8,500,000	For acquisition of Circle Theatre
Gene Autry Western Heritage Museum	Autry Foundation	8,088,400	For continued support
Illinois Institute of Technology	Robert R. McCormick Tribune Foundation	8,000,000	To refurbish main residential campus
Huntington College	Orville D. & Ruth A. Merillat Foundation	7,992,300	For support and building
California Institute of Technology	Arnold and Mabel Beckman Foundation	7,832,250	For biological, chemical, and materials research
Monterey Bay Aquarium Research Institute	David and Lucile Packard Foundation	7,500,000	For marine research in Monterey Bay
Duke University	Lucille P. Markey Charitable Trust	7,500,000	For departments of cell biology and neurobiology
University of Washington	Lucille P. Markey Charitable Trust	7,500,000	To establish molecular medicine center
Drury College	F. W. Olin Foundation	6,175,000	To construct and equip library
University of Virginia	Lucille P. Markey Charitable Trust	6,100,000	For center for the study of molecular mechanisms of cell signaling processes
Carnegie Mellon University	Richard King Mellon Foundation	6,000,000	For Graduate School of Industrial Administration
Baylor University	Houston Endowment	6,000,000	For construction of new library
National Temple Non Profit Corporation	William Penn Foundation	6,000,000	To construct 250 homes for low- and moderate-income buyers
Society of the New York Hospital	Harry B. Helmsley Foundation	6,000,000	Unspecified
Peddie School	Annenberg Foundation	6,000,000	For library construction and unrestricted support

State-by-State Distribution of Grants

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	Number of foundations	Grants awarded		Grants received	
		Amount	Number	Amount	Number
Alabama	3	$3,819	106	$12,723	244
Alaska	—	—	—	2,450	58
Arizona	4	8,198	180	22,707	273
Arkansas	5	10,246	68	17,153	177
California	93	451,605	6,105	539,209	6,762
Colorado	11	52,181	1,076	65,407	1,041
Connecticut	19	101,654	1,960	76,064	934
Delaware	4	23,658	232	19,054	126
District of Columbia	15	49,363	1,175	287,079	3,925
Florida	22	106,250	1,032	56,402	858
Georgia	13	51,936	621	74,415	849
Hawaii	7	4,860	181	9,898	239
Idaho	—	—	—	3,081	71
Illinois	57	357,849	4,448	242,681	3,224
Indiana	9	172,072	710	128,576	758
Iowa	5	12,462	133	22,010	382
Kansas	3	2,631	42	9,631	174
Kentucky	4	22,690	288	39,351	439
Louisiana	1	766	11	12,935	230
Maine	1	256	12	8,329	116
Maryland	12	35,199	469	79,909	805
Massachusetts	23	71,596	1,244	223,300	2,677
Michigan	36	323,015	2,948	132,000	1,689
Minnesota	31	128,258	2,394	124,685	2,182
Mississippi	—	—	—	6,340	85
Missouri	18	74,568	1,191	73,058	917
Montana	—	—	—	6,122	125
Nebraska	4	$13,394	125	$18,914	277
Nevada	4	13,280	89	2,006	40
New Hampshire	3	1,749	90	12,730	167
New Jersey	29	180,973	2,589	95,240	1,507
New Mexico	1	1,808	22	9,498	173
New York	181	1,048,393	13,405	677,726	9,269
North Carolina	17	78,464	1,207	117,461	1,480
North Dakota	—	—	—	5,649	102
Ohio	48	129,558	2,543	126,020	2,255
Oklahoma	8	44,322	290	32,567	343
Oregon	4	18,384	253	30,230	489
Pennsylvania	44	472,991	4,012	343,949	2,997
Rhode Island	5	21,289	405	23,276	390
South Carolina	3	2,252	41	16,823	345
South Dakota	—	—	—	4,934	84
Tennessee	8	26,701	316	37,116	563
Texas	47	255,592	3,339	273,642	3,167
Utah	2	8,142	96	9,167	168
Vermont	—	—	—	5,747	110
Virginia	9	37,493	777	72,510	920
Washington	8	23,082	605	48,028	735
West Virginia	1	773	17	7,464	113
Wisconsin	9	28,928	551	39,446	647
Wyoming	—	—	—	2,419	43
American Samoa	—	—	—	18	1
Guam	—	—	—	10	1
Puerto Rico	1	1,451	45	2,842	89
Virgin Islands	—	—	—	138	4
Total	**832**	**$4,474,592**	**57,443**	**$4,310,139**	**55,839**

Note: Due to rounding, figures may not add up. Difference between grants awarded and grants received represents grants to foreign recipients.

Grants for Special Population Groups

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	Amount	Pct.	Number	Pct.
Aging	$101,610	2.3%	1,283	2.2%
Alcohol and drug abusers	19,094	0.4	438	0.8
Children and youth	501,922	11.2	7,784	13.6
Crime or abuse victims*	12,791	0.3	356	0.6
Disabled	156,230	3.5	2,199	3.8
Economically disadvantaged*	209,181	4.7	2,724	4.7
Poor, indigent—general*	177,794	4.0	2,034	3.5
Homeless	28,686	0.6	655	1.1
Migrant workers*	3,001	0.1	35	0.1
Gays and lesbians	1,281	0.0	42	0.1
Immigrants and refugees	20,878	0.5	342	0.6
Men and boys	50,430	1.1	959	1.7
Military and veterans	$1,985	0.0%	65	0.1%
Minorities	281,208	6.3	4,280	7.5
General	85,415	1.9	1,388	2.4
Asians and Pacific Islanders	7,461	0.2	214	0.4
Blacks	105,594	2.4	1,452	2.5
Hispanics	55,663	1.2	888	1.5
Native Americans	27,075	0.6	338	0.6
Offenders and ex-offenders	14,795	0.3	274	0.5
People with AIDS	29,042	0.6	469	0.8
Single parents*	4,690	0.1	90	0.2
Women and girls	183,800	4.1	2,860	5.0
Not specified/general public	3,260,440	72.9	39,264	68.4

Note: Grants may benefit multiple population groups, i.e., a grant for black homeless women and their children, and therefore figures are only representative.

* Populations tracked for the first time in 1990 data.

SOURCE: Foundation Center

President Quits Schools Group; No Setback Seen

Officials of the New American Schools Development Corporation say their efforts to raise private money to reform the nation's schools will not be set back by the resignation of W. Frank Blount, the president and chief executive officer.

The non-profit corporation was formed in response to President Bush's call for businesses, foundations, and others to contribute to his "America 2000" plan for overhauling the nation's education system.

The President's aides said last spring they expected to raise $150-million in private donations by the end of 1991.

By the time Mr. Blount announced his resignation last month, fund raising was proving to be more difficult than planners had first thought. To date, the corporation has raised $41-million, and fund-raising efforts are still getting organized.

AT&T had loaned Mr. Blount, one of its top executives, to help set up the non-profit corporation, raise money, and oversee a competition to award grants to teams of researchers who are to design what promoters call "break the mold" schools.

But many grant makers at private foundations and corporations have resisted the President's appeals because they say they are already committed to supporting reform efforts in their home communities, and because giving budgets are tight at many corporations squeezed by the recession.

Mr. Blount this month became chief executive officer of the Australian and Overseas Telecommunications Corporation. He will continue to oversee the schools corporation until a successor is named.

Robert M. Schneider, who headed giving programs at Xerox for 18 years and who is on loan from his company to help organize fund raising for the schools corporation, said the corporation should have no problem raising the $45-million it needs to award the first round of grants next May. At that time the corporation plans to award 30 grants of from $500,000 to $3-million.

While Thomas H. Kean, the former New Jersey Governor who is now chairman of the schools corporation, searched the country for a successor to Mr. Blount, corporate grant makers were asking tough questions about whether gifts to help the organization develop prototypes would genuinely improve schools.

"The question to ask is, How are these schools going to achieve systemic reform at the state level?" said Eugene R. Wilson, president of the ARCO Foundation.

"It's not enough to have prototypes," added Frank Newman, president of the Education Commission of the States. "We have to make sure they get connected to existing reform efforts."

—ANNE LOWREY BAILEY

Community-Based Development Groups Found to Gain Broad Private Support

Non-profits working to promote development in low-income communities continue to multiply and attract broader private support, two recent studies suggest.

Such community-based development corporations "are undertaking the toughest development battles in some of our most distressed communities and winning against incredible odds by carefully targeting services to meet specific community needs," says the National Congress for Community Economic Development in its second report on the subject.

The report, following up on a survey that the group conducted in 1988, was based on responses from 1,160 community-based development corporations—or more than half of the estimated 2,000 such groups in the United States. Among its findings:

► About 88 per cent of the organizations develop low-income housing. Together, they have produced an estimated 320,000 units, including nearly 87,000 in the past three years. During that period, 61 per cent were rental units, compared with 54 per cent in the previous survey.

► In addition, 179 groups provide transitional housing for homeless people, while 93 groups provide shelter beds.

► The groups have helped to create or retain nearly 90,000 permanent jobs in their communities in the past five years, and helped develop 17.4-million square feet of commercial or industrial space.

► More than 70 per cent of the groups do community organizing and advocacy. Most also provide services ranging from child care, counseling, and job placement to health care and home repair.

► Nearly two-thirds of the groups serve urban areas, 19 per cent serve rural communities, and 17 per cent serve a mixture of both.

Financial support for these activities came from a variety of public and private sources, including federal community-development block grants, state and local-government programs, banks, corporations, and private foundations.

Greater Private Support

In a separate report, the Council for Community-Based Development observes that private support for non-profits working to develop local communities has been getting stronger and broader.

In its second survey on the subject, the council reported that 307 foundations and corporations made grants totaling $90.1-million in 1989 to support community-based development. That represents 2,466 grants of $5,000 or more to non-profits in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

By contrast, 196 foundations made 1,392 grants totaling $64-million for such activities in 1987, the year the council examined in its previous survey (*The Chronicle of Philanthropy*, May 2, 1989). Of the $26.1-million increase, about half represented greater giving by donors cited in the earlier study, and the balance came from new donors. (The council's latest survey includes gifts from 27 corporations not included in the previous one, for example.)

Among the 50 largest supporters, each of which spent more than $400,000 on community-based development, the median increase in grants from two years earlier was 39 per cent—meaning that half of the increases were smaller and half were larger than that. Altogether, 55 of the nation's 100 largest foundations (by giving) supported community-based development in 1989, compared with 43 in 1987.

Of the $90.1-million in 1989 grants, $65-million came from 165 independent foundations, $15.8-million from 100 corporations, and $9.3-million from 41 community foundations.

Once again, the single largest supporter of community development was the Ford Foundation, although its $14.7-million in 1989 grants actually represented a 16-per-cent drop from its 1987 total of $17.4-million. The council noted that Ford makes such large grants in this area that the total can fluctuate substantially from one year to the next; in 1990, for example, it made $23.2-million in community-development grants.

Biggest Increase: Kellogg

The W. K. Kellogg Foundation showed the largest jump among principal supporters: From 1987 to 1989, its grants rose from $97,800 to $3.6-million—third highest of all grant makers.

The Northwest Area Foundation, by contrast, dropped from second place to tenth on the council's list, as its grants fell from $2.4-million in 1987 to $1.7-million in 1989. Vicki Itzkowitz, a foundation spokeswoman, attributed that drop to "normal fluctuation" in its grant making. "Our commitment to community-based development remains as strong as ever," she said.

The council defines community-based development as "the range of activities carried on by resident-controlled non-profit organizations, designed to improve the social and economic conditions of low-income communities in both urban and rural areas." It includes building and renovating low-cost housing, starting small businesses, and pressuring governments to provide or improve social services.

Of the nearly 2,500 grants documented by the survey, about one-third went directly to community-based organizations, while the rest went to various intermediary organizations that provided financial and technical assistance, training, or advocacy to local groups.

The council's survey was based on an analysis of grants by 472 foundations reported in the Foundation Center's *Grants Index*, supplemented by reports from other corporations and foundations known to make grants for community-based development. It excluded grants of less than $5,000 as well as program-related investments—loans or equity positions to support projects of interest to foundations.

Copies of the report, "Expanding Horizons II," are available for $18 each from the Council for Community-Based Development, 1070 Thomas Jefferson Street, N.W., Washington 20007. Discounts are available for multiple copies.

Copies of "Changing the Odds: The Achievements of Community-Based Development Organizations" are available for $5 from the National Congress for Community Economic Development, 1875 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Suite 524, Washington 20009.

—STEPHEN G. GREENE

Grants for Community Development

The Top 50 Grant Makers

	1987	1989	Percentage change
Ford Foundation	$17,353,697	$14,651,200	−16%
John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation	2,228,524	4,895,500	+120
W. K. Kellogg Foundation	97,800	3,595,300	+3576
Charles Stewart Mott Foundation	2,074,214	2,884,500	+39
Lilly Endowment	2,325,000	2,677,900	+15
James Irvine Foundation	1,136,900	2,369,900	+108
Pew Charitable Trusts	2,265,100	2,287,000	+1
Howard Heinz Endowment	1,601,375	2,085,000	+30
Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation	852,500	1,707,500	+100
Northwest Area Foundation	2,442,724	1,655,238	−32
Amoco Foundation	1,423,500	1,616,900	+14
Boston Foundation	1,676,434	1,477,733	−12
BP America	1,195,100	1,264,400	+6
Winthrop Rockefeller Foundation	102,510	1,109,900	+983
George Gund Foundation	825,669	1,095,500	+33
Public Welfare Foundation	668,500	1,086,100	+62
William and Flora Hewlett Foundation	1,075,000	1,083,000	+1
Rockefeller Foundation	160,200	1,075,700	+571
Joyce Foundation	568,889	1,065,230	+87
William Penn Foundation	1,141,786	1,005,600	−12
New York Community Trust	1,151,750	951,500	−17
Chicago Community Trust	299,000	933,800	+212
Marin Community Foundation	100,000	909,000	+809
Cleveland Foundation	1,164,534	850,100	−27
First National Bank of Chicago	434,338	767,450	+77
San Francisco Foundation	510,500	759,000	+49
New York Foundation	592,223	706,200	+19
Pittsburgh Foundation	471,400	689,000	+46
Aetna Life & Casualty	357,000	655,000	+83
Woods Charitable Trust	507,000	646,500	+28
Meadows Foundation	381,380	631,000	+65
Minneapolis Foundation	n/a	624,543	—
Dayton Hudson	$301,500	$583,300	+93%
W. Alton Jones Foundation	302,710	563,700	+86
Gannett Foundation	304,500	561,400	+84
St. Paul Companies	n/a	556,000	—
Edna McConnell Clark Foundation	255,000	552,800	+117
Revson Foundation	666,000	550,000	−17
First Bank System Foundation	n/a	546,200	—
Lyndhurst Foundation	475,000	508,000	+7
Hyams Foundation	499,000	506,100	+1
ARCO Foundation	244,900	487,000	+99
Chase Manhattan Corporation	145,000	483,500	+233
Vira I. Heinz Endowment	265,000	482,500	+82
Citibank	n/a	478,300	—
McKnight Foundation	n/a	453,900	—
Chemical Bank	n/a	445,000	—
Levi Strauss Foundation	694,542	439,500	−37
New World Foundation	310,000	427,500	+38
Philadelphia Foundation	322,151	427,300	+33

Note: Figures exclude grants under $5,000.

Purpose of Grants

Economic development 10%
General community development 33%
Organizing and advocacy 17%
Other: technical assistance, training, research, social services, etc. 7%
Housing 33%

SOURCE: Council for Community-Based Development

FUND RAISING

Trends and Ideas

United Ways Raise 3.1% More Than Last Year, Slightly Exceeding Inflation Rate

By BRUCE MILLER

UNITED WAYS across the country are raising 3.1 per cent more, on average, than they did a year ago.

By the time most of the fund raising is completed this spring, total United Way contributions will exceed the current 3-per-cent inflation rate, predicted Richard Fusco, senior vice-president for marketing and resource development at United Way of America.

But Mr. Fusco said such a small increase would make it "very difficult" for many charities that rely on United Way support to keep up with the mounting social problems they face.

He said he expected groups that deal with the nation's most pressing troubles, such as hunger and homelessness, to get the highest priority when United Ways decide how to distribute money raised from the 1991 campaigns. Many of the 1,917 drives run by United Ways, including the three largest—in Chicago, Los Angeles, and New York—will continue to solicit pledges for several more months.

Mr. Fusco predicted that the 1991 drives would raise more than the record $3.11-billion pledged in 1990. He added that in a weak economy "that is quite an accomplishment." His projections were based on results from 421 campaigns that have been completed.

United Ways That Have Completed Their Campaigns

	Amount raised	Per cent change
Atlanta	$54,049,928	+6.0%
Boston	47,311,768	−1.1
Buffalo, N.Y.	17,215,494	+0.6
Charlotte, N.C.	18,029,000	0.0
Chattanooga, Tenn.	10,993,285	+0.8
Cincinnati	43,355,643	+0.3
Cleveland	51,306,124	−1.4
Dallas	41,977,500	+0.3
Dayton, Ohio	19,918,856	−1.4
Des Moines	10,401,698	+2.5
Detroit	62,006,327	−2.4
Fort Worth	23,610,508	−0.4
Hartford, Conn.	26,511,000	+0.4
Indianapolis	31,572,122	+6.7
Jacksonville, Fla.	15,706,926	+10.9
Kansas City, Mo.	33,356,297	+2.6
Louisville, Ky.	20,883,000	+7.0
Miami	20,010,930	+1.6
Milwaukee	26,012,218	+6.9
Minneapolis	47,025,000	+4.3
Nashville	19,004,933	+5.6
New Orleans	18,020,000	+2.1
Oklahoma City	$10,030,391	+4.5%
Omaha	14,262,814	+4.9
Orlando, Fla.	12,107,091	+11.0
Phoenix	19,465,040	+8.0
Portland, Ore.	20,600,000	+5.1
Providence, R.I.	14,615,000	+0.1
Raleigh, N.C.	10,002,489	+6.2
Richmond	19,001,024	+4.5
Rochester, N.Y.	37,366,678	+3.6
San Antonio	23,001,010	+7.7
San Diego	30,370,000	+2.3
San Francisco	59,008,528	+2.2
Seattle	45,502,702	+7.6
St. Louis	50,078,930	+1.3
St. Paul	20,115,325	+4.2
Tampa, Fla.	10,003,000	+2.8
Tulsa, Okla.	16,372,900	+9.4
Washington	74,895,519	+3.5
Wichita, Kan.	11,208,179	+9.3
Wilmington, Del.	17,928,676	+0.2
Winston-Salem, N.C.	11,892,511	+7.5

SOURCE: United Way of America

Mr. Fusco's estimate of a 3.1-per-cent increase falls well below the 4.7 per cent the United Way officials said they expected when the drives began last fall. But Mr. Fusco dismissed the 4.7-per-cent projection as "meaningless," saying the figure was a composite of campaign goals made by all United Ways and not a national estimate by United Way of America. Even in years when fund-raising growth has been especially high, United Way has not raised more than 98 per cent of the composite goal, he said.

In general, United Ways in Southeastern and Western states showed the strongest gains, while those in the Northeast and Midwest were harder hit by the economic downturn. Northeastern and Midwestern cities reporting a drop in fund raising from 1990 include Boston, Cleveland, Detroit, and Dayton, Ohio.

The United Way in Orlando, which raised 11 per cent more than it did a year ago, reported the largest increase among big United Ways that have ended their campaigns.

As in 1990, two of the highest growth rates among big United Ways were turned in by the Tulsa (Okla.) Area United Way and the United Way of Northeast Florida in Jacksonville. Tulsa's campaign raised 9.4 per cent more than it did last year, while Jacksonville raised 10.9 per cent more, partly because of a large, organized effort to help poor children, Mr. Fusco said.

Among major disappointments was the 2.2-per-cent increase turned in by San Francisco's United Way of the Bay Area. In 1990, the San Francisco campaign notched one of the largest gains, a 10.4-per-cent increase, to $57.7-million.

The campaign chairman, W. B. Seaton, chairman of the American President Companies in Oakland, Cal., attributed the sluggish results to the large number of people in the Bay area who had lost their jobs. He said many people who were donors in 1990 were now themselves in need of charitable services.

High-Profile Kansas City Lawyer Is a Champion of Often-Controversial Charities

By GRANT WILLIAMS

KANSAS CITY, MO.

ERROL COPILEVITZ was giving a national television audience a legal explanation of why professional solicitors for charities don't have to make certain disclosures when asking for donations.

"I hate to tell you, but all this sounds like mumbo jumbo to me," interrupted his interviewer, Connie Chung of CBS News.

"Well, you are talking about complicated issues," replied Mr. Copilevitz.

"It's really not that complicated," countered Ms. Chung, who said she found nothing wrong with requiring a fund raiser to reveal how much of a donation would go to charity. If disclosure of small spending on charitable purposes alienates potential donors, and causes a charity to fail, "those telemarketers will also go out of business and the potential fraud will go away," she said. "Wouldn't *that* be too bad!"

That kind of argument—and hostility—is part of the world of Mr. Copilevitz, a Kansas City lawyer who has

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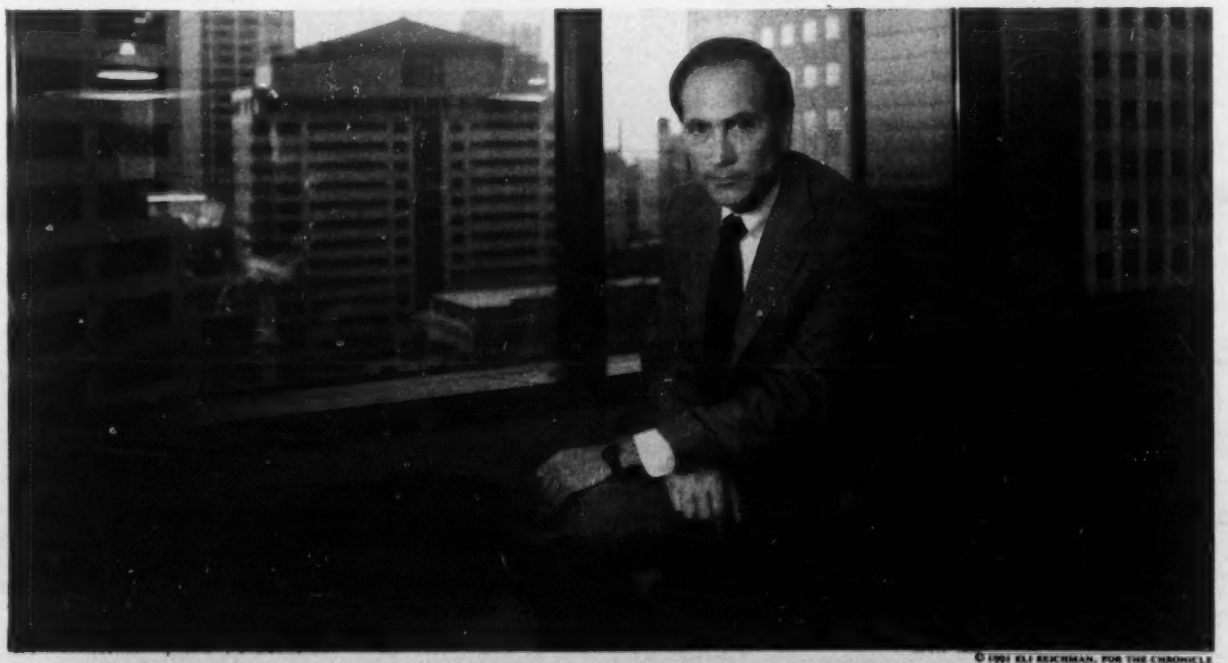

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Errol Copilevitz, a Kansas City, Mo., lawyer: If states are serious about cracking down on charity fraud, "they should go out and vigorously prosecute the crooks when fraud occurs. It's not passing more and more laws; it's enforcing the ones they have."

MANAGING

Governance and Regulation

Boy Scouts Under Fire: Group Is Assailed, but Stands Firm for Its Principles

Continued from Page 1

group's founding, is being hotly debated—much to the Boy Scouts' discomfort—on the front pages of America's largest newspapers, on talk shows, in the courts, and in American living rooms.

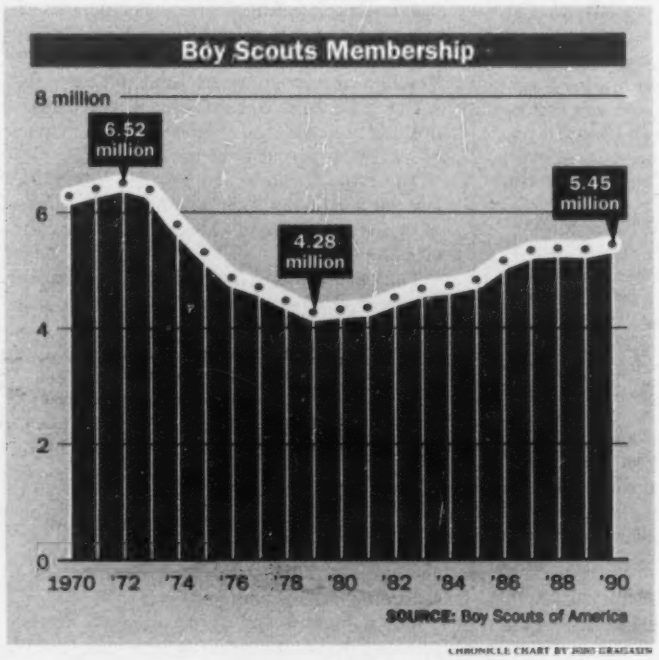
The debate has been prompted by four well-publicized lawsuits that have challenged the Scouts' historical exclusion of the "three g's"—gays, girls, and the godless.

Boy Scouts of America contends that it is a private organization with a First Amendment right to set membership standards. Its opponents say it is a public institution subject to state and federal anti-discrimination laws.

The stakes could be high: If forced to admit atheists, the Scouts could lose the support of major religious bodies, which sponsor more than half of all Scout units. If found by the courts to be practicing religious discrimination, the group could lose considerable aid from local United Ways, public schools, and other public organizations with non-discrimination codes.

Both the aggressive steps the organization has taken to remain relevant and the changes it may have to take, should any of its critics prevail in court, suggest that the Boy Scouts of America is at an important point in its evolution.

"I think the biggest challenge we have is our image," says Bill Kephart, Chief Scout Executive at the Denver Area Council. "We are perceived as the people who help little old ladies across the street and as rather large and traditional and unchangeable, when the contrary's true."



Keeping Up With the Times

Even the Scouts' critics do not dispute the considerable efforts the organization has undertaken to keep up with the times. Since 1980, the Scouts organization has created:

► A program—considered among the best ever developed—to protect kids from sex abuse, and to teach them how to recognize, resist, and report such incidents.

► An anti-drug effort, called "Drugs: A Deadly Game," that is intended to shock kids into seeing the physical effects of illicit drugs on their bodies, and to educate parents and teachers about how to spot drug use in kids. More than 14 million copies of the program have been distributed, Mr. Love says.

► A new *Boy Scout Handbook*, which talks for the first time about AIDS and carries a stronger-than-ever environmental-protection message.

► Efforts to involve a greater variety of boys—especially from low-income and minority families—by going into housing projects and homeless shelters. In Philadelphia, for example, Boy Scout and Cub Scout units have been meeting in two homeless shelters for the past two years.

► Learning for Life, a non-uniformed Scout program announced last summer that teaches schoolchildren, male and female, from kindergarten through 12th grade, how to think critically, set personal and professional goals, and be citizen leaders, among other skills. Under the program, existing efforts to involve disabled children in Scouting also will be better coordinated.

► New merit badges in such fields as "handicapped awareness," agribusiness, and graphic arts.

► A video training program for working parents who want to be leaders, but need to learn how on their own time.

With a recent $2.3-million grant from the DeWitt Wallace–Reader's Digest Fund, Boy Scouts is also beginning an internship program to recruit women and members of minority groups to work for the group after college. Currently, about 11 per cent of the staff members nationwide are members of minority groups, and the same percentage are women.

The Boy Scouts organization says those are just some of the more noteworthy steps it has taken to adjust to a changing world, while continuing to promote loyalty, trustworthiness, kindness, good citizenship, and other values that haven't changed since the days of Norman Rockwell.

"The values that the Boy Scouts have as a part of their program are as needed today as ever before in the history of America," says Richard Corwin, Chief Scout Executive at the West Suburban Council outside Chicago.

Under Siege From Critics

But as the Boy Scouts of America takes steps to stay relevant in complex and difficult times, the group is under siege from increasingly loud critics.

Lawsuits. In Chicago and Orange County, Cal., people who refused to pledge their "duty to God," part of the Cub Scout Promise, have gone to court to compel the organization to admit them. Both cases have been tried in court and could be decided soon. (See story on Page 27.)

In Los Angeles, Timothy Curran, a 30-year-old film editor who had achieved Scouting's top rank, Eagle Scout, has appealed a recent state-court decision that upheld the Boy Scouts' right to exclude him from a leadership post because he is gay. The Scouts say that homosexuals cannot be members because they violate the Scout requirements that members be "morally straight" and "clean."

In Miami, Margo Mankes, a 9-year-old girl who wants to be a Cub Scout, plans to sue for admission. A lawsuit last June was dismissed by a federal court on jurisdictional grounds, and she lost an administrative appeal to the Florida Human Rights Commission. The girl's parents, Barry and Cecile Mankes, say they will refile the suit in state court.

Boy Scouts of America contends that the Cub Scouts program was designed for the unique emotional and psychological needs of boys. (Learning for Life and Exploring, the Scouts' career-oriented program for young adults, are the only BSA divisions open to girls.)

Internal dissent. The lawsuits have sparked scattered acts of dissent around the country.

In California and Illinois a handful of adult Scout

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Boy Scouts of America's Membership Divisions

Boy Scouts: Open to boys who have completed the fifth grade or are 11 through 17 years old. The program includes a division called Varsity Scouting, begun in 1984 for young men 14 to 17 years old who want more sports-oriented activities. Boy Scouts follow the Scout Oath, in which they pledge to do their duty to God and country, to help others, and to keep themselves physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight. They also follow the Scout Law, which states that a Scout is trustworthy, courteous, brave, clean, and reverent, among other virtues. In 1990, there were 959,000 Boy Scouts, plus nearly 60,000 Varsity Scouts.

Cub Scouts: Begun in 1930, this is a program open to boys in the second through fifth grades (or age 8, 9, or 10). First graders belong to an affiliated program known as Tiger Cubs, begun in 1982. Cub Scouts promise to "do my best to do my duty to God and my country, to help other people, and to obey the Law of the Pack." In 1990, there were 1.8 million Cub Scouts and 346,000 Tiger Cubs.

Explorers: Open to young men and women ages 14 through 20, Exploring is a career-awareness and outdoor program sponsored by local businesses, government agencies, professional societies, and religious groups. Explorers follow a code similar to the Boy Scout Oath and the Cub Scout Promise. In 1990, there were 356,000 Explorers plus 741,000 Career Awareness Explorers, a special program to help high-school students identify and obtain jobs.

Learning for Life: Unveiled last year, Learning for Life is a classroom-based program for children in kindergarten through 12th grade. The program teaches "living skills," such as civic responsibility, cooking, grooming, decision making, and goal setting. Learning for Life serves as an umbrella for the Scouts' pre-existing in-school programs and programs for disabled kids. The national council said it was too early to determine how many children had enrolled in the new program.

Boy Scouts Keep Up With the Times, but Face Criticism of Key Traditions

Continued from Page 26

leaders have broken ranks to support the agnostics. In two cases, they have been thrown out of the Scouts; in the other, a council vice-president's responsibilities have been reduced.

In Berkeley, Cal., Webelos Den 1, Pack 30 of the Mt. Diablo Council, has decided to earn a Boy Scouts citizenship award by gathering signatures on petitions opposing the Scouts' exclusion of homosexuals and agnostics, and by writing letters of protest to Scouting officials. "We just thought that it wasn't fair that you should get kicked out of Boy Scouts or Cub Scouts because you don't believe in God or you're gay," says Daniel Greenman, 10 years old, a den member.

Petria MacDonnell, one of the parent leaders of the den, says the majority of parents she has spoken with are "very disturbed" by the Scouts' membership policies. "Most of us frankly have been counting the days when we can get out of Scouts and not have to deal with this," she says. "We feel guilty for being a part of scouting."

Gay Scouts. In San Francisco, more than 100 gay and bisexual men—all former Scouts—and their supporters have joined the Forgotten Scouts, which was formed last fall to "prove that gay and bisexual men have always been a part of the BSA and destroy the myth that gay men are bad role models." Included in the group is William Boyce Mueller, a grandson of the Boy Scouts of America co-founder, and Randy Shilts, a well-known San Francisco journalist.

Schools and United Ways. Two California school districts—in San Francisco and San Jose—have severed ties with the Boy Scouts of America because the organization violates their anti-discrimination policies. Other school districts, in cities including New York, are weighing the same move.

In addition, several United Way chapters that have policies of not supporting discriminatory organizations have said their continued support could hinge on whether the Scouts win their court battles.

Sexual abuse. Boy Scouts continues to be dogged by lawsuits alleging that it was negligent in hiring adults who went on to molest Scouts; it was hit with a $3.75-million verdict just last month.

Last May *The Washington Times* reported, based on court records, that on an average of more than once a week since 1972, a Scout has reported being sexually abused by a Scout leader. The newspaper said that at least 1,151 Scouts had reported being molested during that time.

The articles criticized the Scouts for rejecting or ignoring early suggestions that it confront the problem, and for sweeping reports of abuse under the rug.

Through a spokesman, Boy Scouts of America says it "found a great deal of misinformation" in the series, but the organization has not publicly rebutted any of the specific findings.

The lawsuits, press coverage, and dissenting groups have generated a public-relations headache for the Scouts, which is accustomed to being about as controversial as mom and apple pie. (See story on Page 29.)

The controversies also have cost a lot of money: In 1990 alone, the Scouts paid more than $600,000 to the two law firms that coordinate the sex-abuse and discrimination cases nationwide, according to the Scouts' informational tax return. What's more, based on a survey of court records, *The Washington Times* estimates that, over the past five years alone, the Boy Scouts organization has paid out a conservative $15-million in settlements and court awards relating to molestation cases. (Boy Scouts would not disclose how much it had paid out, saying that many cases are "under appeal, still in litigation, or sealed by the courts.")

Boy Scouts of America seeks to play down the controversies swirling around it by pointing to all the good work its members do that it says receives comparatively little attention.

Raised $194-Million

The organization is one of the nation's largest charities. The national headquarters, the 402 local councils, and the 131,000 neighborhood packs, troops, teams, and posts raised $194.9-million in private dollars in 1990, ranking Boy Scouts 11th on *The Chronicle*'s Philanthropy 400 and first among youth organizations.

The Boy Scouts is also a massive business: It employs nearly 8,000 people nationwide, and local and national revenues totaled $430-million in 1990.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

Scouts' chief Ben H. Love: "We are more convinced than ever that we're making the difference in the lives of young people."

What's more, the Scouts organization is one of America's biggest users of volunteer labor: 1.1 million men and women served as leaders in 1990, overseeing 4.3 million children. The only requirements for kids: Be the right age for a given Scouts program, and pledge to "do my duty to God and my country" and to obey the laws of Scouting.

Membership in the Boy Scouts of America grew steadily until 1972, when it peaked at 6.5 million adult leaders and young people. The next year, it began to decline, hitting its nadir—4.3 million members—in 1979.

Mr. Love attributes the drop to the aftershocks of the campus rebellions, assassinations, the "hippie scene," the "drug scene," and other social upheavals of the late 1960's. "Remember Vietnam?" he asks. "We had a uniform."

Steady Growth in Members

In 1980, membership rebounded and has grown steadily since. That is because Boy Scouts has started new programs—Tiger Cubs for first-grade boys and Varsity Scouts for boys 14 to 17—and because, says Mr. Love, "the whole climate of American society and family life" began to change as Ronald Reagan was elected President.

"What we found was that we were a part of the bread and butter that moms and dads want their sons to have as a part of their young life," he says.

Yet some critics—including William Hillcourt, principal author of *The Boy Scout Handbook* and, at 91 years old, one of Scouting's best-known figures—are concerned that the Scouts' continued appeal to adolescent boys could be threatened.

Mr. Hillcourt says he thinks the organization has been preoccupied with combating social problems, while "not concentrating on the romance and the excitement" of traditional Scouting programs. He says the group's leadership-training program teaches scoutmasters how to be good managers, not how to lead a program of challenge and adventure that will keep older boys in Scouting.

Campaign Against Hunger

The force behind Boy Scouts of America is Mr. Love, who has served as the Scouts' top official since 1985. Mr. Love—who earned $223,000 in 1990—articulates the mission, direction, and philosophy of the organization. He has served the Boy Scouts in local, regional, or national management positions since 1955.

He says the hallmark of his seven-year tenure as Chief Scout Executive is the introduction of the "unacceptables" program, an effort to marshal the strength of the group's five million members to combat five social problems: child abuse, drug abuse, hunger, illiteracy, and unemployment.

Among the earliest and most tangible successes: Scouts collected 212 million cans of food for the needy in the first three years of the anti-hunger effort, known as Scouting for Food. The program has received awards from Presidents Reagan and Bush.

Mr. Love says the child-abuse-prevention program was prompted by the widely publicized McMartin Preschool molestation case in California in the mid-1980's, not by reports of sexual abuse within Scouting. "Up to that time, we didn't know what pedophilia was—the country didn't know what pedophilia was," Mr. Love says. "I'd never heard the word before, until about that time."

Asked if the Boy Scouts waited too long to confront child abuse in

2 Court Cases Test Boy Scouts of America's Pledge of 'Duty to God'

Continued from Page 27

because scouting right now is full of people who aren't religious."

That is an assertion that cannot be proved. The Boy Scouts have not surveyed either adult leaders or youth members about whether they approve of the group's requirement that members recognize God. They argue that if the boys and their parents join the Scouts—and more than 83 million have done so since the group's founding—then presumably they agree with the religious principles.

No 'Religious Litmus Test'

Many adults and kids do support the Scouts' policies.

But a good number also disagree with the exclusionary rules, and quietly refuse to enforce them.

"I think it's silly," says a Virginia Scout leader who asked not to be named. "We're not going to apply a religious litmus test to a boy."

Says Gretchen Garrett, a volunteer with a Cub Scout pack in Studio City, Cal.: "They welcome you with open arms, but there's a list above their head of what they will accept and what they won't. And I think that's a very bad message and a very mixed message to send to the boys."

Adds Ms. Garrett: "There are 12 things that a Boy Scout is," referring to the character traits in the Boy Scout Law. "Of those 12 things, not one of them is tolerant."

Other parents and volunteers say the Boy Scouts provides an important service in helping them rear good, well-rounded, physically fit children. They say that the religious principles in the Scout Oath and Law, which says Scouts are "reverent," are critical to teaching values.

Carol Rapacz, committee chairman of a Cub Scout pack in suburban Chicago, is one of those parents.

When called by a reporter, Ms. Rapacz first asked that her name not be used, then called back a week later to say that she had changed her mind because she felt that a few vocal dissidents had drowned out the voices of the majority who support the Scouts.

A single parent, Ms. Rapacz says scouting provides good male role models and teaches important values that the schools either do not or cannot impart: helping one's fellow man through charity, the belief in God, and moral character.

"I'm not a super-religious person, but I do believe in the principle," she says. "It helps in raising a child."

Dissidents Said to Be Few

Scout officials contend that people in scouting overwhelmingly support their position, and that the dissidents don't amount to more than a handful.

Bill Kephart, Chief Scout Executive at the Denver Area Council, says the flap over membership standards—those barring non-religious kids and homosexuals, for example—amounts to "almost a marketplace issue, as opposed to a moral issue." He says most Scout parents would want BSA's standards upheld.

"All we'd have to do," he says, "is have a headline come out tomorrow and say 'Boy Scouts Now Accept Homosexuals as Leaders,' and by and large we'd be out of business."

Mr. Love disputes Mr. Kephart's characterization of the issue. "We haven't changed the Scout Oath and the Scout Law in 82 years," he says. "The marketplace didn't develop that."

But critics have raised questions about whether the Scouts' current membership policies reflect the intent of the founders.

In his 1967 history of the Boy Scouts, *Scouting With Baden-Powell*, Russell Freedman says that Robert Baden-Powell, the movement's worldwide founder, believed scouting should "welcome" boys who did not practice any religion because the program "could be especially helpful to these boys."

Boy Scout officials say that the program welcomes any boy who can say the oath or promise and can abide by the laws of scouting. They say those are simple rules, and they vehemently deny that they are discriminating.

Asks Mr. Love: "Do you think that a youngster who cannot throw a baseball and is not made a pitcher on a baseball team is discriminated against?"

Boy Scout officials say they will fight for their principles regardless of whether they lose the support of interest groups or secular institutions, such as local United Ways. Those agencies generally provide about one-third of a local Scout council's annual contributions, but have policies of not supporting groups that discriminate.

United Ways Await Rulings

Several local United Ways have said they are closely watching for the court rulings. Meanwhile, school boards in San Francisco and San Jose have severed ties with the Scouts over their exclusion of both gays and non-believers.

Mr. Love says that if Boy Scouts of America loses the Welsh case, the local units would still be able to use the schools, though perhaps not the classrooms. He also doubts the group would lose money by standing by its policies.

In fact, Mr. Love contends, the reverse may be true: The Boy Scouts, he says, lost $10-million in contributions after newspapers in San Francisco reported that the Scouts' new in-school Learning for Life program would admit gay children.

Says Mr. Love: "We stand for certain principles, and we're going to fight for those principles as long as there's a breath of life left in this movement to fight for those principles."

—KRISTIN A. GOSS

its ranks, Mr. Love responds heatedly: "When did America recognize that child abuse was a problem in this country? When was the first sexual abuse case that you'd ever heard about? You don't have to answer the question—you just stop and think about it. It's not a Boy Scout problem."

But just last month, a jury in San Bernardino, Cal., ordered the Boy Scouts of America and its Inland Empire Council to pay $3.75-million to three boys who had been molested by two troop leaders in the late 1980's.

A $45-million lawsuit against Boy Scouts of America, its Tidewater Council in Virginia Beach, and the Mormon Church is slated to begin in a Virginia state court in June. The case involves three boys who were molested by their Boy Scout leader, now in prison, in the mid-1980's. The Mormon Church sponsored the troop.

Change in Screening

In both lawsuits, the boys argued that the Boy Scouts of America essentially had no system for screening volunteers at the time the leaders were accepted, in the 1970's and early 1980's.

That has changed under Mr. Love. In 1986, the Scouts began asking potential volunteers whether they had ever been convicted of a felony or accused of child abuse, and started requiring them to provide references. Names of people banned from Scouting may be checked in a computer file in the national office.

However, the Boy Scouts point out that no screening system is fail-safe, because many molesters are respected citizens with no criminal past and because not all states allow access to police records.

Mr. Love also says that the responsibility for screening volunteers belongs to the local chartering organization—the church, civic group, or school, for example—that is sponsoring the Scout unit. That position has led Parent-Teacher Associations in at least four states to recommend that their local units not sponsor Scout units, even though the Scouts organization maintains that its liability insurance covers sponsoring groups.

Mr. Love says Boy Scouts "didn't lose a single unit. They were picked up by others."

He contends that the Scouts organization was ahead of the country—and other youth groups—in confronting child abuse. "Show me one organization that's done anything in youth protection that comes close to what we've done," he says, "not because of child abuse that took place in the BSA, but because it was a societal problem."

The program, lauded by child-abuse experts, includes videotapes and printed materials to help boys and their parents recognize and prevent abuse. The Scouts organization also has guidelines requiring at least two adults to be present during all activities.

Scout officials say they are proud of the way they have responded to changing times.

Says the Denver council's Mr. Kephart: "I've been in this business for 35 years and we're not anywhere near close to the organization that we used to be."

Scrutiny of Boy Scouts Creates a Public-Relations Challenge

Unprecedented scrutiny and criticism of the Boy Scouts of America over the past two years has created a public-relations challenge for the group, whose successful and hugely popular program for children had virtually insulated it from negative publicity for most of its 82 years.

Now, with homosexuals, girls, and agnostics winning headlines for taking the Scouts organization to court over their exclusion from membership, and with recent press coverage of child molestation within the organization's ranks, Boy Scouts of America has been put on the defensive.

'Absolutely Aghast'

"The organization is absolutely aghast," says a member of a national Scouts advisory committee who asked not to be named. "They're reactive. They're naturally conservative."

The national office, in Irving, Tex., uses one of the nation's largest public-relations firms to handle all inquiries and fend off criticism from the press.

Meanwhile, local councils, at the instruction of the national office, have taken swift action to dismiss local volunteers who have spoken out against the Scouts' membership policies.

That has prompted charges that the Scouts are engaged in a witch hunt that belies the kind-hearted image they wish to portray. The Scouts counter that the leaders involved did not meet their membership criteria.

Publicly, local and national Boy Scout officials say they are untroubled by all the criticism of their membership standards.

Says Ben H. Love, the Chief Scout Executive in the national headquarters: "I can't think of anything that could happen to the Boy Scouts of America that would reinforce who we are and what we are [better] than what's happening."

Nonetheless, many Boy Scout officials charge that the press has been biased, playing up the Scouts' difficulties—such as lawsuits and incidents of sexual abuse—while failing to spotlight its successful programs and the daily good works of its members.

"We can get wholesome stories in [neighborhood] papers about Eagle Scouts who have saved lives," says Richard H. Leet, president of the Boy Scouts' national executive board. But, he says, "it's very difficult to get [those stories] in the national or large-city papers. The emphasis is on the seamy side."

The Scouts' troubles have been reported on the front pages of the *Los Angeles Times*, *The New York Times*, and *The Washington Times*, and on the "Donahue," "Oprah," and "McLaughlin Group" television shows, among others. The debate has even spilled over to a popular nationwide computer network, CompuServe, where people have been vigorously arguing about Scout policies for well over a year.

Boy Scouts of America has sought to explain its membership policies clearly to the press and public. Local Scouting officials who speak to the press are expected to report those conversations to the Irving headquarters.

"We have crisis-management training like anybody else does," says Mr. Love. "The whole bottom line of our response to you or anyone else is, Be honest."

But questioning local officials about the controversial membership policies is not greeted favorably in Texas.

The Scouts organization has not commissioned any surveys about how, if at all, the publicity has affected its image, or about the policies and practices that have sparked recent debates. Mr. Love points to two local surveys—one by a Pittsburgh radio station, the other by the *Orange County Register*, outside Los Angeles—that suggest that people overwhelmingly oppose actions by public schools and United Ways to dissociate themselves from the Scouts over the group's exclusion of gays and atheists.

The job of explaining the Boy Scouts' positions, promoting its programs, and blunting criticism falls to a team of three people in the Dallas office of Edelman Public Relations Worldwide, which has offices in 11 countries. In Dallas, the Scouts' "national spokesperson" is Blake Lewis, an Edelman account supervisor who is a former Boy Scout and a former executive director of the American Heart Association's Idaho affiliate.

Mr. Love says he'd "rather buy Blake as a professional communicator" than bring in a Scouts professional who is "a lousy communicator and I've still got to live with him." Says Mr. Love, with a laugh: "If Blake doesn't do the job, I can break the contract. I mean, it's economics."

The Scouts organization paid Edelman $356,000 for services in 1990 and the first 11 months of 1991, according to figures released with Mr. Love's approval.

Says Mr. Lewis: "We've tried to respond, I think, with pretty good depth to anybody that's called up." But, he adds, "at some point in time as an organization you say, Wait a second, whose agenda are we operating on now? Are we operating on the agenda of a comparatively small group that wants to change something that's worked well for 82 years? Or are we operating on our agenda?"

Critics Face Punishment

In at least four cases, the Boy Scouts organization has taken action against local volunteer leaders after they publicly challenged the Scouts' membership policies:

► Boyd Critz, a vice-president of the board of the W. D. Boyce Council in Peoria and a 37-year veteran of scouting, was subpoenaed to testify for a Chicago-area agnostic man and his son who have sued the Scouts for religious discrimination. After he testified,

MARY JEAN GLIDDEN

The Boy Scouts removed Boyd Critz from some duties after he testified for two agnostics in their lawsuit against the charity.

Mr. Critz says, the council's president, Dale Sielaff, asked the national office if Mr. Critz could be removed from his vice-presidency. (BSA said No.)

Mr. Sielaff then told Mr. Critz that until his term expired he would "have difficulty" continuing to work with his "former friends," according to an affidavit by Mr. Critz. Mr. Sielaff would not comment on the charges.

Mr. Critz, who says he believes "in a deity," was also removed from a conference advisory committee and barred from teaching at an annual training seminar.

► Barry and Cecile Mankes, a Miami Beach couple who are active and decorated adult leaders, were suspended after their daughter, Margo, now 9 years old, sued for admission to a Cub Scout camp last June.

Tim W. Rose, director of field services for the South Florida Council, said the Mankeses had been suspended because they had ignored the national policy barring girls from Cub Scouts. Barry Mankes says the council's liaison to the pack had approved his daughter's unofficial involvement, an assertion Mr. Rose disputes.

► Irwin Spector, a Cub Scout den leader in Studio City, Cal., was dismissed from that position after he wrote a letter of support to William and Michael Randall, 10-year-old agnostic twins from Orange County who have sued the Scouts for admission.

Eugene Richey, Scout executive in the Western Los Angeles County Council, which dismissed Mr. Spector, said: "It was reported to us that he divulged himself as an atheist. And that basically is not the type of leadership that we are looking for in Boy Scouts."

In an interview, Mr. Spector described himself as "basically an agnostic" who observes Jewish holidays.

He has filed a complaint with the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission over his dismissal and plans to sue the Boy Scouts for reinstatement.

► David Wise, a Tustin, Cal., computer programmer, was dismissed as a Cubmaster after he testified for the Chicago-area agnostics, Mark and Elliott Welsh. He was called to testify after he wrote on a computer network that he did not believe in God.

Mr. Wise says the network has helped rank-and-file Scouters who disagree with the official membership policies to find each other. "I almost imagine CompuServe acting kind of like the communications network during the Soviet coup," he says.

Leaders Must Meet Criteria

Mr. Love says the national office has been advising local councils to remove leaders who do not "meet the criteria for leadership."

Critics argue that in taking what they see as retaliatory action, the Boy Scouts organization was betraying its wholesome values and friendly image.

In a letter to the Boy Scouts appealing his removal, Mr. Spector said the group's action had sent a bad message to members of his den. "To a man they have pointed out to me that if I had lied (and laid low with my opinions), I could still be their official leader," he wrote. "That's the lesson they learned from you."

Emory Saladin, an 11-year-old Milledgeville, Ga., boy whose father was dismissed as a Cub Scout leader several years ago because he would not sign a required religious declaration, said the Boy Scout officials "kind of felt like people who didn't believe in God didn't deserve to live."

Gretchen Garrett, a screenwriter who has held various positions in the same Studio City pack in which Mr. Spector was a leader, says that Scouting dissenters have grown "paranoid."

"We're sitting there and we're saying, Okay, if I say this, if I speak to [the press], they're going to come after us next," she says. "They're going to ask me if I'm an atheist. I'm going to say, No, I'm not an atheist, so now what are you going to kick me out for?"

Mr. Love says he is not troubled by such comments. "I think we're dealing with a population of a lot of people, and we're dealing with extremes in everybody's thought process," he says. "And to me the paranoia is not with what our decision is; the paranoia is the person out there trying to rationalize."

He notes that the Boy Scouts of America has few requirements, that they are clearly explained from the outset, and that they are enforced.

Bill Kephart, Chief Scout Executive at the Denver Area Council, says he's proud of the stand the Boy Scouts is taking in court, but admits the group is sometimes "guilty" of defensiveness.

Says Mr. Kephart: "I believe this issue is like lots of other issues in this country, like the abortion issue: There's no way to win, there's no way to win at all."

—KRISTIN A. GOSS

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OPINION

Commentary and Letters

We're Naïve About Japanese Philanthropy

By WILLIAM J. HOLSTEIN

LAST FALL a new organization sprang forth onto the playing field of U.S.-Japanese relations. Called the Japan-America Grassroots Committee, this group announced plans to take 500 Americans from many walks of life on week-long trips to Japan to deepen their understanding of Japanese culture. Two public-relations firms were hired to promote the trips. The source of funds was never identified. In fact, the organizer was one of the most powerful men in Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party, Ichiro Ozawa, who enlisted contributions from top Japanese companies to underwrite the costs. The goal: to defuse mounting U.S.-Japanese tensions. As one Japanese diplomat described the goal: "Let's get good American friends."

Toyota Motor Corporation has been running advertisements in major U.S. magazines to trumpet all the company has done for charities that serve American black people. Toyota's philanthropy to black organizations, however, is not completely unconnected with one of Toyota's image problems. It has long had a problem with perceptions that it has a less-than-ideal view of American blacks. It came under assault, along with other Japanese auto companies, for example, for locating its U.S. assembly operations in rural, white America, away from urban, black populations. Some highly publicized giving should help.

Many American universities once thought they had found a cure to their financial problems: They would open campuses in Japan and obtain major new sources of money. They could do this while maintaining their academic integrity, or so they thought. Now institutions ranging from the Green River Community College in Washington State to Philadelphia's Temple University have either relocated or withdrawn from Japan entirely. The key issue: maintaining control of their curricula in the face of pressure from Japanese financial sponsors.

MY VIEW

Major Japanese companies are interested in "Americanizing" primarily to ease criticism from U.S. competitors, political leaders, academics, and journalists.

Nearly all Americans know that the Japanese have great sums of money. Indeed, there is little choice but for American non-profits to accept some of this money. At stake is nothing less than the survival of many charitable groups. They have a right, and indeed the duty, to seek funds wherever they can find them. Altogether, conservative estimates suggest that Japanese companies and institutions donated $400-million to American causes last year.

But Americans are displaying tremendous naïveté in accepting this money, and that is alarming. Any American non-profit, for example, would retain a certain amount of suspicion of a major U.S. corporation donating funds to it. What is the expected *quid pro quo*? What is a company's or government's ultimate objective?

Alas, when it comes to accepting money from Japanese companies, too many Americans fail to understand the Japanese strategy. It is not pure altruism, this flood of money. It is almost always tied to the objectives of a Japanese company or indeed of the Japanese government.

The Japanese objectives are simple: to create a climate of positive opinion and political support for continued economic expansion in the United States, which often operates to the detriment of U.S. companies. In other cases, Japanese companies endow chairs at major universities, or else offer grants to laboratories in exchange for access to cutting-edge research. Japanese philanthropy at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for example, has given Japanese companies unparalleled access to the innovations coming out of the institute's Media Lab, which is creating electronics technologies for the 21st century. American companies are completely outgunned.

Nothing is inherently evil about this. Just as the Americans have curried support around the world, it is Japan's right to attempt to defend its huge stake in the United States. The burden is on Americans to understand the game.

LETTERS

On-the-Job Fund Drives Don't Belong to Charities

TO THE EDITOR:

We appreciate Bruce Millar's December 3 article about corporations opening their doors to more charitable federations ("United Way's Rivals Gain Ground"). This kind of coverage helps gain greater understanding and acceptance of combined campaigns.

It is important to note that the employee workplace campaign belongs to employers and their employees, not to the United Way or any other federation. Employers decide who gets in and employees decide where their donations go. Some employers still refer to their own campaign as "the United Way's campaign" and defer to the United Way in excluding other federations, thus denying their employees true informed choice in giving.

The national voluntary health agencies of the Combined Health Appeal deserve to be in the workplace to give donors greater choice, and we will continue earning our way into these campaigns as we have done with companies mentioned in your story.

However, the Combined Health Appeal of America does not consider itself a rival of the United Way, especially since there is no duplication of agencies in a given campaign. The United Way is important to the community, and it has begun to show a willingness to work with other federations.

Perhaps all of us need to rely less on studies and surveys as leverage for gaining yardage and start working together to improve the health and well-being of our world and its people.

OLIVER W. PORTER
President
Combined Health Appeal of America
Atlanta

Counting gifts: a reaction

TO THE EDITOR:

I would like to compliment